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New York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1893.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign .- Sixty thousand persons gathered in St. Peter's, Rome, where the Pope officiated at the special jubilee mass. === Queensland is again threatened with floods; Brisbane and other places are partly under water. === Paron Bleichroder, the Berlin banker, is dead.

Domestic.-The officials of the Reading road held several conferences yesterday in Philadelphia with the large holders of the road's stock. = Much discontent has begun to manifest itself dent-elect Cleveland's course on the tariff. Senator Hill and Senator-el consultation with Governor Plower, at Albany, regarding the proposed charter legislation, ==== A severe storm raged east of the Mississippi River.

City and Suburban.-Bishop Wigger, of Newark. rebuked in a letter from Monsignor Satolli. == The Catholic Club celebrated the Pope's golden jubilee, == Bishop Potter's side of his controversy with Bishop Coxe was presented. Another severe snowstorm struck the city.

The Weather.-Forecast for to-day: Colder and fair. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 35 degrees; lowest, 23; average, 29 7-8.

Down in Alabama they have taken drastie measures to suppress the negro vote and insure, as is doubtless believed. Democratic su- the Populists by going far in the direction of premacy for all time to come. This has been satisfying their ideas. The choice for the foredone, under the form of law, by passing an Australian ballet act which provides an educational qualification for the suffrage. By this dept, in spite of the injustice thereby done to means some 40,000 negroes will be disfran- Mr. Morrison, of the Interstate Commission. chised. If they are wise, however, interest in education will be so stimulated among the colored people that in no long time they will be able to meet the test provided by the new

The rapid-transit question took on another new phase yesterday-whether an important one or not depends upon the orders given to the Legislature by the Democratic bosses. A long consultation took place at Senator Brown's house between representatives of the labor unions and a committee of the Real Estate Exchange, who started far apart but finally agreed upon a compromise. The bill introduced in behalf of the Exchange last week is to be so amended that no further offer of the underground franchise will be made, so that everything will depend upon the vote to be taken at the next election on the question of building the underground system at the public expense. The prospects of early rapid transit do not seem to have been improved by this action, even if the Legislature should view the amended bill with favor,

Has Tariff Reform been sent to the rear There is a horrible suspicion in the minds of not a few Democrats in Washington that Mr. Cleveland has "weakened" on this issue, and that no revision of the tariff in the interest of Free Trade will be made, at least in the fore part of his Administration. It has been announced with authority that the Presidentelect regards the silver question as of paramount interest, and that he will summon Congress in extra session only in case the Silver-Purchase law is not repealed at this session. What some of the tariff reformers think of the prospect is told in our Washington dispatches to-day. They are speculating as to the reasons for Mr. Cleveland's change of front, and are inclined to employ emphatic language. Does he think that it is no longer "a condition, not a theory," that confronts the coun-

Ex-Governor Abbett has not yet been nomnated to a place on the New-Jersey Supreme bench, but the chances seem to be that Governor Werts will soon send in his name. The Governor's sincere friends must hope that he

stood that the opposition of certain Senators to Abbett will not be taken into account at all by him. Our Trenton correspondent reports some reaction of opinion in favor of the ex-Governor on the part of those who have hitherto opposed him strenuously. Undoubtedly, the best thing for the State will be to let him retire quietly to private life and be forgotten.

There are more than a million and a half of savings bank depositors in this State. They will all be deeply interested in a law proposed at Albany which provides, among other things. for the taxation of savings bank deposits. Such a scheme at a time when the State is out of debt will not be received with much favor. In fact, it will arouse intense opposition, even though deposits of less than \$1,000 are not included within its scope. Anything that tends to discourage habits of thrift, which the savings banks in an eminent degree inculcate, ought to be frowned upon by legis laters. A law like the one referred to would be a step in the wrong direction.

DEMOCRACY GETTING READY.

Coming events cast shadows, in very truth The more the country learns what the com ing Administration and Congress are likely to do, the less confidence there is in a continuance of prosperity. Mr. Cleveland's choice of a ing the Tammany machine. Cabinet does not appear to suit anybody except the ultra Free Traders, and even of them some are highly indignant. If Judge Gresham had not called himself a Tariff Reformer, men who mean to be conservative would hardly have considered that his decisions which made him beloved of the Populists were evidence of diplomatic ability, soundness as a lawyer, or sagarity as an adviser. But this does not seem to be the only selection intended to please the same class of voters.

Thus the country is to have Mr. Hoke Smith, from the far South, to overhaul the pension lists, with a declared belief that he can render himself immortal by reform in that department. As Secretary of the Interior he will also have much to do with transportation and lands, and from published statements he appears to have an ambition to leave Populist agitators no excuse for objecting to Democ racy. Mr. J. Sterling Morton, of Nebraska. has been so many times a candidate for so many offices that he ought to be well known as a Democrat of the free-trade variety, but he is presumably expected to represent the far Western combination of Democrats and Populists. If Judge Culbers n. of Texas, goes in as Attorney-General, it may be taken for granted that the laws of that State, as well as of Nebraska, particularly with regard to railroads and other corporations, will have zealous advocates in the Cabinet, Messrs. Lamont and Bissell, from this State, may perhars be fairly said to represent Mr. Cleveland rather than the party in New-York.

The choice of Mr. Carlisle was in harmony

with Democratic wishes. His idea of the tariff was displayed in his comments on the McKinley bill, and when his predictions are contrasted with subsequent events, faith in his ability to frame a wise and practical tariff is not easy. It is stated that he ac cepted with the understanding that he should frame a tariff bill which the Administration would support, and that he has taken into his counsels a committee from the Tariff Reform League, consisting of David A. Wells, Edward Atkinson, Thomas G. Shearman, J. De Witt Warner, Charles F. Fairchild, Everett P. Wheeler and E. Ellery Anderson. All these gentlemen have been zealous disputants on the tariff question, and in documents published and testimony before committees some of them have avowed the most radical beliefs. But not one except Mr. Atkinson has any practical knowledge of modern industries, and his errors of reasoning have more than once elicited the derision or the consure of many who agree among Democrats in Washington regarding Presi- with him in purpose. Mr. Shearman is a radical Free Trader, if there is one, but like others of the committee is delightfully ill in formed about the condition of industries, preferring an sance of theory to a ton of facts. It is a useful indication at present that an informal meeting of the drygoods commission merchants was held on Thursday to consider and vigorously protest against the suggestion from the Tariff Reform Committee of the Reform Club that the duty on woolien goods could be placed at 25 per cent ad valorem. It would not take many such changes to de termine the measure of prosperity to be enjoyed for the next four years.

Mr. Cleveland's selections warrant a suspicion that he means, if possible, to capture most post in his Cabinet of the man whom the Populists wished to nominate for Presi grows more significant as the names of his as sociates become known. In the Senate the Populists have secured a balance of power and unless they and the silver Senators are satisfied by monetary legislation, an Administration tariff bill may drag heavily. What kind of legislation in the direction of Western and Seuthern demands on the money question Mr. Cleveland himself will approve, no one can vet say. But it is not to be forgotten that Senator Vest publicly declared during the late campaign that he personally knew Mr. Cleveland was willing to sign a free silver bill. Apperently one of two things may happen: Either the Administration and Congress will satisfy Western and Southern Democrats by legislation pernicious to all business interests, or they will divide the Democratic party. Possibly it is Mr. Cleveland's ambition to preserve the unity of the party by cutting loose from New-York and the Eastern manufacturing States.

SCANNELL AND KOCH.

In formally presenting to the public the facts concerning the criminal records of John J. Scannell and Joseph Koch, the City Club has rendered valuable service to the cause of decent municipal government. Scannell was appointed by Mayor Gilroy to be a member of the Fire Commission, Koch to be a Police Justice. Scannell is one of the worst ruffians that the low life of New-York has ever produced. He shot an unprotected and fleeing man, whom for months he had been hunting. The bullet reached its victim while he was escaping up push, kick and fight their way to the front a flight of stairs. It struck him in the back of the head, and as the man fell at his feet Scannell stood over him and coolly and repeatedly fired into the prostrate body. He escaped the gallows by an outrageous betrayal of justice, the jury acquitting him on the ground of emotional insanity. He was discharged from the insane asylum whither the verdict carried him in less than three months after his incarceration. Since that time he has been a professional Tammany politician of the lowest type; and now, by the orders of Mr. Croker. he is a Fire Commissioner.

Koch's record is not so violently bad as Scannell's, but it renders his appointment as a

protecting saloonkeepers who violated the Exise laws, even in the presence of a judicial mandate directing him to reveke their licenses. He was tried for this offence and escaped punishment through the intervention of a law passed last winter especially to shield him. When arraigned he appeared in court so drunk he searcely knew what he was doing. He has shown already the kind of justice he proposes to render by holding a secret and probably illegal session of his court to make terms of bail for a politician who is in trouble over the death of a woman by malpractice. The remotest depths of unfitness are touched by these appointments

The City Club proposes no remedy except that of appealing to the people. The Mayor's right to appoint is free and absolute. He can make city officials of unconvicted murderers and drunkards to an almost unlimited extent if he so chooses. Nothing is to be gained, of course, by an appeal to the sweet company now, by the grace of Murphy and Croker, at Albany. They might, perhaps, be relied upon to pass laws on the bosses' orders providing that none but murderers and drunkards should hold office in New-York City, but no power under heaven could force a law from them, against the bosses' orders, removing such men. We must simply endure our shame until decent public sentiment avenges itself by smash-

REPUBLICAN DOORS TO BE WIDE OPEN The most important amendments to the Constitution of the Republican County Committee that have been proposed since the famous Committee of Eighteen completed its work of reorganizing the party are now under active consideration. They were reported by the Executive Committee at the regular monthly meeting of the organization on Thursday night and, having received the indorsement of all the district leaders, their adoption next month is assured.

Of the numerous changes recommended by far the most significant is the substitute for Article X of the constitution of Assembly District associations, embracing, as it does, a vital point in the general plan of Republican reorganization in this city. This article is the law present form it can be made, and has been made for years, a barrier to the growth and development of the party in many of the districts. Hundreds of good Republicans have been actually kent out of the associations and hundreds more have been deterred from identifying themselves with the party's activities be cause of their aversion to petty boss rule and narrowness of party management. The existing law makes it practically impossible for a Republican to join the association in his district if the leader objects to him. This fact is so well known and has been illustrated so frequently that its demonstration would be superfluous. Under the proposed amendment, however, it will be beyond the power of any one to close the gates against reputable members of the party. Admission will be reduced to the simplest form possible by the new law. Any man who desires to become a member of the party organization has simply to make it known at any regular meeting of his district association, stating at the same time that he is a Republican, a voter and a resident of the district. If his statement is not contradicted he signs the roll at once; if it is, the inspectors of election must investigate the challenge and make a written report of their findings at the next meeting. If they find that the applicant has told the truth he is admitted then and there. If the inspectors they have not dealt justly with his case, he been that every applicant for membership must prove his Republicanism; but the revised con- not, nor will she ever be, rich enough to afford

those who deny his claim.

Under the existing system of party management this ought to prove a beneficial change. It should lead immediately to a great increase in the membership of the party organization. With such a liberal provision in operation no Republican will have a reasonable excuse for I not becoming an active worker in the ranks

THE BRIDGE MOB.

The New-York entrance to the Brooklyn Bridge witnesses every evening the most disgraceful scenes enacted in any American city From 5 to 7 o'clock a mob besieges the stair ways and passage-ways and fairly fights its way into the Bridge cars. The police, instead of exercising restraint over the marching colomn, onickens its movement and imparts the frenzy of excitement to the mad rush by shrill cries of "Pass on forward!" and "Don't stop! For two hours this revel of brutality continues No consideration is shown for age or sex or physical infirmity. The column sweeps on with ever-increasing pressure from the rear. Every man and boy with the instinct of a bully considers himself licensed to push with all his might any one in front of him. When the train draws up and the gates and doors are opened there is a rush that carries every one before it higgledy-piggledy into the cars. Not a train moves out between the hours mentioned which does not have bruised and injured passengers, The stalwart bullies swoop down upon the seats and women and children are driven like cattle into a pen. The police stand idle at their posts and make no effort to control the crowd. They are saving their breath for the final struggle, when the gong sounds and the gates are to be swung out and the passengers on the platform jammed into a corner or flung headlong into the car.

That this is not an exaggerated description of this nightly performance any one who is ac ustomed to cross the Bridge toward nightfall will be constrained to admit. Indeed, it is hardly possible to do justice to the riotous scene. Owing to the entire lack of official restraint the evil has increased from week to week, month to month and year to year. A large proportion of the men and boys crossing the Bridge have come to regard this roughand-tumble gallop and the head-over-heels onslaught upon doorway or platform as an exhilarating bit of physical exercise that will warm them up for their dinners. They join the mob with screams of delight and tug, with fairly fiendish energy. If women, and especially shopgirls, are in advance of them, zest is added to their brutal sport. It is a school in which the education of bullies is rapidly completed. Outrages are committed there every night which would not be tolerated in any other city in the civilized world.

The managers of the Bridge assert that the overcrowding of passages, platforms and cars is a necessary evil owing to the magnitude of the traffic and the lack of terminal facilities. That the difficulty of managing the crowd and dispatching trains is very great cannot be disputed; but there is no possible justification of the abandonment of the Bridge entrance every will not make such a mistake, but it is under- Police Justice both ridiculous and shameful. night to the wanton and brutal recreations of they must have been if monetary trouble had

As an Excise Commissioner he was guilty of a mob. If the passages and platforms are densely thronged there is a most urgent necessity for controlling the crowd and keeping it in order. If the police would arrest every night for a fortnight a dozen or more bullies at the New-York entrance a reform could be wrought speedily. So long as they remain helpless spectators the disorderly and disgraceful scenes will continue and the passage of the Bridge will remain, as it is to-day, dangerous to human life, and nothing less than a public scandal.

> POPULAR GOVERNMENT IN BUFFALO. The acquittal of Duggan, the Buffalo inspector of elections indicted for falsifying an election return, has produced a widespread feeling of indignation in that great and growing city. The intelligent men of both parties who read the evidence as it was presented from day to day during the trial of Duggan were convinced of his guilt. Hence they characterize the verdict which was rendered as a grave miscarriage of justice. The worst feature of the case is that notwithstanding the fact that Duggan was generally conceded to have richly earned State prison, the impression was just as widespread that he was going to get off! This is what Sherman S. Rogers, one of the foremost citizens of Buffalo, says on this point : "I have talked with many citizens as the trial has gone on and since the verdict, and I have yet to find a man who entertained a doubt of Duggan's guilt. And yet, perhaps, as alarming as the verdict itself, is the fact that through the entire trial I have not found a man who believed that Duggan would be convicted."

It is submitted that this discloses the existence of a state of things in Buffalo which may well be characterized as frightful. Is public spirit dead in that city? Is it possible that the mass of Buffalo people are ignerant of their inalienable rights, or, knowing them, are too weak or too cowardly or too deeply engressed in money-making to maintain them in their integrity? One hears a good deal about "the Buffalo boom." It is evident that the controlling spirit of the city is a spirit of shrewd and tireless enterprise, that her leading merchants and manufacturers are full of energy and determined to make the most of their large opportunities. Nevertheless, a man governing admission to membership. In its who was indicted as a deadly enemy of Buffalo's prosperity, and regarded by the unprejudiced intelligence of the city as guilty of the offence charged, escapes without a hair of his head being interfered with! And why? What is the explanation? Well, all Buffalo are saying, with practically nobody to contradict them. it was "polities" that saved Duggan; that Lieutenant-Governor Sheeban and Congressman Lockwood thought it was good "politics" to rush to the defence of this brother Demoerat of theirs. "Of course," says Mr. Rogers in the course of his comments upon the verdict, Mr. Sheehan and Mr. Lockwood made the case a political one. They deliberately put the Democratic party as represented by them into the attitude of saying, 'We will defend our

criminals." Ill faces the land "where wealth accumulates and men decay." Wealth is rapidly accumulating in Buffalo. What about its men? Do they really care more for "politics" of the most sordid and profligate sort than for honest government of the people? With all their shrewdness are they so short-sighted as not to be aware that when a rascal who has conspired against the Buffalo ballot-box is suffered to go unwhipped of justice, their town has suffered a serious setback? Indictments have been found against a number of Duggan's fellowinspectors of elections, and it is given out that notwithstanding his acquittal they are to be report unfavorably, and the applicant feels that promptly tried. Honest men the State over will hope that this report is true, and that in can appeal to the General Committee with the trial of the other cases "polities" will be perfect assurance that his complaint will be disregarded and the claims of outraged justice investigated properly. Heretofore the rule has will be vindicated. Buffalo is rich enough to afford a good many costly things. But she is stitution will put the burden of proof upon to be known as a city of refuge for politicians who find their account in bringing to naught the will of the people as expressed at the ballot-box.

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

The collapse in Wall Street last week was a victory for the people against monopolies, even though men who have no antagonism to monopolies dealt the heaviest blow themselves. The coal combination might probably have sustained itself much longer, if bankers and capitalists had not became distrustful of securities based upon artificial prices of products, and when it is stated on behalf of the company that the smash was precipitated by an imperative demand for \$200,000, which this great corporation could not immediately pay, it seems hardly necessary to add that its control of important roads in New-England must have been a little premature. But the question how much a man without money can buy depends entirely upon the confidence of money-lenders, and the Reading stock closed last week exactly four points lower than on the 16th f January last year, before the news of the great combination lifted the price to 65 February 11. The fall of 11 7-8 last week to 56 5-8 was accompanied by a decline of 85-8 in New-England stock, while most other stocks were held with surprising strength, and the average of all railroad stocks dorlined only 66 per share for

The coal monopoly was not the only one which Lead 43-4, and Tobacco preferred 41-4, and the average of thirteen Trust stocks declined during the week \$2.92 per share. Any talk of "sympathy" in connection with these concerns is out of place, for each derives its value from supposed control of the market for a certain product, but when money-lenders have seen the Whiskey Trust fall from 72 1-2 in December to 34 February 1. and the Reading stock, the key of the coal combination, from 65 last year to 26.3.8 last week as a risky basis for loans. Though the bank statement looked unfavorable, reflecting for the first time the large gold exports of Saturday, the 11th. yet the present or prospective state of the currency had little or no influence upon the course of the most active stocks. Had anxiety about silver or the Treasury been influential, the decline would not have been almost wholly confined to a

It is also true that the monetary situation appears distinctly more favorable than a week ago. The enormous exports of gold expected on Saturday dwindled to about a million, and the gold exports for the week were \$2,750,395, but the Treasury owns only \$300,000 less gold than a week ago, the rest of the amount drawn having been on gold certificates. There was a slight decrease in the legal-tenders cutstanding, but an increase of \$1,500,000 in the bank notes. Certainly the experience of the week is far from justifying the alarming assertions of bankers who were pleading for immediate issues of bonds. Moreover, exports of products from NewsYork for two weeks have been in aggregate almost as large as they were a year ago, and imports last week were a little smaller than for the same week last year, though for the last three weeks nearly \$7,000,000 more than last year. There has been a great decrease, probably 000,000 this month, in exports from cotton ports, but it does not yet appear that the excess of merchandise imports over exports for the month will be considerable, while there have been some recent purchases of securities on foreign account.

been the root of depression in Wall Street. Wheat fell 2 1-2 cents, but there was reason enough in Western receipts for the week, 200,000 bushels greater than a year ago, and this year 23,000,000 bushels, against 19,000,000 last year, the visible supply remaining \$1,000,000 bushels. Exports of wheat and flour from both coasts in three weeks have been 2,200,600 bushels less than last year. Corn declined only a fraction, though Western receipts were heavy. Cotton fell a quarter, but recovered three-sixteenths, receipts for the month thus far being but 256,229 bales, against 555,-546 last year, but exports also declined 267,000 bales, and the stock of American in sight here and abroad is still 3,764,588 bales, which is almost the entire quantity the world can consume until

the end of the crop year. . Severe storms interrupted business, especially at the West, and railroad earnings for the first week of February were 4.6 per cent smaller than last year. Exchanges at clearing houses outside New-York, for the month thus far, a gain of more than 3 per cent, though February exchanges last year were \$300,000,000 more than ever before in that month. Trade has been, on the whole, wonderfully maintained, for a year following partial failure of crops, and the great branches of manufacture are producing more than in any previous year, the increase in imports being largely due to the enormous demand for materials.

The sales of wool at chief Eastern markets

since January 1 have been 24 per cent more than last year, and fleeces are in exceedingly While some grades of woollen goods have fared badly this season, the demand for fine fancy worsteds being notably reduced, aggregate sales have been greater than ever be fore, particularly in rough-faced goods. In every department the demand for dress goods is heavy, and the trade in carpets and knit goods excellent. In cottons there has been a little less activity, but Fall River dividends for the first quarter average 2.24 per cent, the largest for four years. Shipments of shoes from the East, according to "The Shoe and Leather Reporter," have been 454,419 cases this year, against 391,162 last year, and cattle receipts at Chicago 374,596 head, acainst 338,902 last year. tone of the iron market is better, without definite improvement in prices, except for Bessemer, which rises with sales of 75,000 tons of rails for the week. Structural works are well employed, but in bar and plate iron the struggle for business has depressed prices to the lowest point, though transactions are by no means small.

A MEMORIAL TO THEIR FRIEND. To Phillips Brooks, more than to any other nan, perhaps, Harvard owes the good fellowship which that institution boasts exists between professors and undergraduates. Bishop Brooks was a man of singular and almost irresistible attractions to young people. It was his delight to meet them, to work with them, to play with them, and to make them feel that he was their friend. In their sports and entertainments, no less than in their collegiate courses, he took a lively and enconraging interest. What seemed to them worthy of pursuing seemed to him worthy of his attention and sympathy, and what was a part of their lives was made by the preacher a part of his life. In his social intercourse with the young men of Harvard his gift of drawing others to him in a warm attachment endowed their college with a mental and spiritual force which was of a value to be appreciated only by those, perhaps, who were so fortunate as to enjoy the benefits of his friend-

ship and his teachings. Alumai of Harvard, knowing that it had long been the wish of Dr. Brooks that a hall for social and religious uses might stand in the college yard," adorned with other buildings of historic interest and association, have undertaken to erect a memorial to him, to perpetuate, as is said in an appeal elsewhere printed, his long and infinential connection with Harvard, by execting at the college a building to be called by his name. This is a movement which will call forth the hearty support of every Harvard man who has come in contact with Phillips Brooks. That it will succeed there can be little doubt, for a memorial at Harvard to Dr. Brooks will be a memorial to one who was every Harvard man's friend.

The Columbian souvenir half dollars are said to be a drug on the market. It will be disgraceful if they have to be sent to the bargain stores and sold for forty-nine cents apiece.

of another negro conference. It will be held, as was the one of last year, at Tuskegee, under the auspices of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute. The objects which the conference will have in view are stated to be, "first to find out from the negroes themselves the facts as to their present industrial, moral and educational conditions, and, second, to get as much light as possible as to how the young men and women now being educated in the higher institutions can best use their education in help ing the masses to litt themselves up." The conterence of 1892 was largely attended and was adjudged to have been productive, directly and indirectly, of much good.

If the measure of a man's fitness for the Cabinet offices is the extent to which he is unknown, Mr. Cleveland is going to have a peerless body of

The Democratic members of the Legislature whose determination to smash the machine has been widely advertised will bear close watching. The proof of the revolting will be found in the voting, if anywhere.

Although as a rule the attempts made in the Old World to interfere with the liberty of the press meet with little sympathy in this country. vet it is difficult to blame the French Government for its recent action in securing the enactment suffered. Cordage Trust felf 83-4, Sugar 81-2, of a law whereby utterances either in the newspapers or on the platform calculated to incite the withdrawal of savings banks deposits are declared punishable by a heavy fine and a maximum term of two years' imprisonment. administration has been forced to adopt this course, and to secure this legislation in order to put a stop to the recent and partially successful endeavors made by the Monarchists to create a run on the savings banks with the view of injuring the Republican Government. advantage of the uneasy feeling created by the Panama scandals, the newspapers devoted to the cause of the Comte de Paris and of Prince Victor Bonaparte have been denouncing the savings banks as establishments "without bottom," as liable to be plundered by the Ministry of the day," and as "certain to suspend in the event of Inasmuch as the deposits in the French savings banks amount in the aggregate to about \$800,000,000, and as moreover the money thus deposited is invested in Government bonds, it will he readily seen that any sudden panic or any preconcerted run upon these great financial reservoirs of French thrift would be likely to affect very seriously both the financial and general security of the Nation. Under the circumstances the drastic law dealing with the matter, and which has just been enacted by the French Chambers, will meet with widespread approval, even in this great land of freedom.

> The Democratic papers have little to say in regard to the results of the elections which were held in this State last week. And who can blame

noxious Brooklyn bill, but soon after he approved one which had nothing to commend it. The bill which he signed authorizes the Brook-Board of Supervisors. It was drawn and passed solely in the interest of ex-County Clerk Delmar, who exercises boss-ship in South Brooklyn, and especially in the Twenty-second Ward. There was a vacancy in the Supervisorship for that ward, but owing to some opposition to Delmar's lyn Board of Aldermen to fill vacancies in the

leadership that worthy preferred not to have a election to fill it. Hence this bill, which has already brought about the choice of Delmar's man the vacancy. If Governor Flowers has for the vacancy. If Governor Flower had regarded the public welfare he would have vetered the measure.

There are some feats which fatigue the imagina tion. For instance, try to estimate the amount of extra hard swearing which the appoint

PERSONAL.

of Gresham has occasioned in old-fashioned Dem

ceratic circles.__

The movement for a monument to Commodore a F. Maury, the famous writer on navigation and new orology, meets with much favor all through the zont. The sympathy of this eminent scientist with the Cofederacy has no doubt done much to lessen appreciate of his merits by the present generation in the North

Miss Susan E. Anthony attained the age of street, three years last week, and celebrated the even her home in Rochester.

Two sons of the novelist Dickens reside in As-tralia. The elder one, christened "Alfred Tempion has acquired a moderate fortune in business; and a younger, named after Edward Bulwer Lytton, six the Farliament of the great southern Conlinent.

Judge Thomas J. Wharton, of Jackson, Miss., tells this story regarding the late Mr. Justice Lamar, was, at the time of the incident was a United States ser. ator and a guest of Julge Wharton. One day during the visit a woman on crutches, who looked as if she might be a hundred years old, came to the house and demanded access to "Cousin Lucius." The Senator, having been consulted, granted an interview, from which Judge Wharton delicately absented himself, subsequently Mr. Lamar acknowledged to himself, subsequently Mr. Lamar acknowledged to himself, subsequently Mr. Lamar acknowledged to his host that the visitor was a kinswoman. "Well, Senator, how do you know that!" Judge Wharton asked. How do I know it!" was the reply. "I see the family prido sticking out all over her. She is as poor a Job's bine turkey, but she scorns any assistance which I am as proud as my kinswoman."

Bernhardt scena to have the woman."

Bernhardt seems to have taken Italy by storm. At Rome she attended a gathering in honor of Go the dramatist, and entered the half on the arm of the Minister of Public Instruction.

They gave Senator Bate, of Tennessee, a banquet in Washington the other night in honor of his re-election; and toward the close of the speechmann his wife appeared in the dining room with a party a lady friends, and was made the recipient of much homage.

Horace Greeley's memory was hencred by a Press Club dinner in Milwaukee last week. William E. Cramer, Editor of "The Evening Wisconsin," contributed a number of reminiscences of the founder of The

Riaz Facha, the new Egyptian Prime Minister, is credited by certain English writers with being as ardent a hater of Great Britain as his predecease, but a more skilful dissembler.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The Rev. Dr. A. G. Lawson, of Philadelphia, when once sitting next to Dr. Edward Everett Hale at a banquet, asked the great Boston divine why Boston is called the Hub. With one of Ms subtle flashes of out of it go spokesmen of the wheel of manking wis never tire of doing good to their fellows."

A Lesson Wasted,—"Mamma," asked little Frances,
"is it wight to put glass in your monf?"
"Oh no, baby, it isn't," replied mamma, carnestly,
"Why isn't it.?"

You might swallow it, and it would kill you if you did,
"But a little boy at the kindergarten put glass in
his mouf dis morning."
"I hope you will never put glass in your mouth,
will you, Frances?"
"But, manuma!"

The little boy at the kindergarten put glass in monf so he could dwink out of it."-(Pittsburg

"Everybody else stopped my paper, so I concluded stop it, too," is the way a Texas editor explained

Apropos of coming Washington Birthday stories, a new version of the little hatchet story is vouched for by R. R. Shrouk, of Tioga, whose grandmether. Betay Roberts, was told the yarn by the Thompson, formally a slave on Washington's farm. On the moraing in question, when Augustine Washington was overlooking his broad acres and found his favorite cherry tree call down, he called young George to him, with the acclamation: "Who felled that tree!" George, who was greatly embarrassed and did not want to receive a sound thrashing, replied: "Father, I cannot tell a lie; 'tke' did it with my little hatchet."—Philadelphia Record.

evening a man while blindfelded hugged his own wife for several minutes, and when he learned the fact be his wife mad, and she demanded double rates for her part in the transaction.

Her Pets.-Little Barbara had been sick, but was the lift they have to be some to the same and sold for forty-nine cents apiece.

The black belt of Alabama is to be the scene that the black belt of Alabama is to be the scene trained nurse. "No, dear," replied the strange lady, "I am your trained nurse." "Ab, that's better," exclaimed the little gid. "I

shall like you very much. Trained nurse, she con-tinued, pointing to a cage hanging near the window, "let me introduce you to my trained canary,"—(Chicago Tribune. "Not long ago," says "The Philadelphia Record,"

"a local collector, whose letters of rare interest only his most intimate friends are allowed to see, secured possession of about twenty letters of a Revolutionary hero which were most valuable historically on account of the new light they threw upon some disputed points. Their number, however, necessarily reduced their individual commercial value, so ter of them were consigned to the flames without having even been copied. The value of the remaining te was, of course, enhanced greatly by this course To such collectors the money value of a letter only point to be considered, and they do not hesitate to make any sacrifice that will increase this value. Many very important historical letters have recently

He asked the policeman his No.
When he woke from a much needed Slo.,
Ent the copper got hot
And clubbed him a lot.
Then hid on a big pile of Lo.

On planes and organs she lbs., Making strange and mysterious sbs. And the watchman calls out To see what she's about, As he goes on his cold nightly rbs.

A Southern California paper rounds out a birth notice as fellows: "The child is the first Dutch infant born in the San Luis Valley. The notice is written by a Dane, put in type by a Mormon, the proof is read by an American, the type placed in the 'form' by a German and the paper is printed by a Mexican This affords an interesting notion of the composite character of the great American people of the far

The young aspirant for literary honors had written novel of a decidedly sensational flavor and sub-atted it to an editor in whose judgment he had con-

fidence.

"Well," inquired the author, when the story had been rend, "what do you think of it?"

"Um—crain," hesitated the editor, as he thought of the wild and turnultuous incidents of his mental lourney, "I should say that, while your novel is not entirely without merit, it seems to be the victim of a plot," and the aspiring genins picked up his mann-script and carried it away.—(Detroit Free Press.

HE OUGHT TO UNDERSTAND THEM.

From The Boston Journal.

If it is true that Mr. Cleveland has declared his purpose to make no Federal appointments until the Silver Purchase act is repeated by the new Congress, he discloses an intimate knowledge of his party. But have been as the Democratic politicians love free slives, they love the loaves and fishes more.

SETTER KEEP OUT OF THE WAY, JOHN! From The Cleveland Plaindealer.

Mr. Bull is taking notice of the fact that Uncle Same
ts doing a good deal of whittling.

PRIMELY COURTESIES.

From the Boston Herald.

The formal proffering of the hospitalities of the White House to President-elect Cleveland by President Harrison prior to the hanguration ceremonies is a gratifying indication that the ceremony of transfering the reins of government from one party to another on the 4th of March will not be lacking in the ceurtesics appropriate to the great occasion.

ALL IN ONE VOLUME, TOO. From The Minneapolis Tribune.

DOES HE REALIZE THE SITUATION!